seiitly. The pigmentation of the body is not always so pronounced as in the G-orilla. The nasal bones are shorter. The skull as a whole is more brachycephaiic, and the rnolar teeth are smaller. The hands and feet are much longer, the animal being more purely arboreal than the Gorilla. The female Chimpanzee is slightly smaller than the male, but the great disparity observable in the G-orilla does not characterise its ally. The animal, like the G-orilla, has large air sacs.

Chimpanzees are entirely restricted to Africa, and though

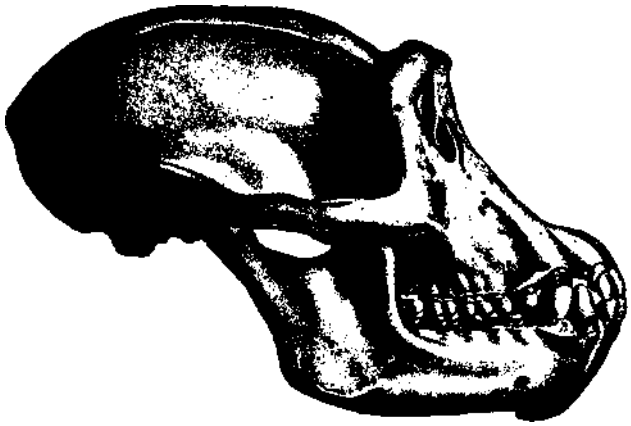

FIG. 276.—Skull of Chimpanzee. *A nthropopithecus troglodytes.* x f.
(After **de** Blainville.)

they appear to extend rather farther east than the Gorilla, the forest-clad region of the equatorial belt Is their home.

It has been mentioned in treating of the Gorilla that the main feature of this animal, which affords a constant difference from the Chimpanzee, is its gloomy and ferocious manner. The Chimpanzee, on the other hand, is lively and playful, though often maliciously so, and quite tameable, as many Instances — particularly the notorious " Sally" of the Zoological Gardens— show. The earliest mention of animals that are probably Chimpanzees is to be found, in a work upon the Kingdom of Congo, published in 1598. In a cut illustrating that work, and of